NPS Form 10-900
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 413
MAR 10 1995
INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative [illegible] typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Chuckatuck Historic District**

other names/site number **VDHR File No. 133-692**

2. Location

street & number **Jct. of SR 10/32 and SR 125** not for publication **N/A**
city or town **Suffolk** vicinity **N/A**
state **Virginia** code **VA** county **Suffolk (independent city)** code **800** zip code **23432**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide _x_ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Julie A. Vosmik — 3-1-95
Signature of certifying official — Date
DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF SURVEY & REGISTER
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register — Entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall for — 4-7-95
Signature of Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

_x__ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
_x_ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

___ building(s)
_x_ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
51	7	buildings
0	0	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
53	7	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 9

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:		Sub:	
	DOMESTIC		Single dwelling
	RELIGION		Religious structure
	COMMERCE		Store

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:		Sub:	
	DOMESTIC		Single dwelling
	RELIGION		Religious structure
	COMMERCE		Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD: weatherboard
roof METAL
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Chuckatuck Historic District is located at the intersection of State Route 10/32 (Kings Highway) and State Route 125 (Godwin Boulevard) in the northern section of the city of Suffolk (former Nansemond County). It includes sixty-nine buildings and structures. Of these, sixty-two are contributing and seven are noncontributing. A variety of styles are present in Chuckatuck indicating continuous growth throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with the greatest growth period occurring around the turn of the century. Chuckatuck has a village atmosphere with various residences interspersed among a church and commercial establishments. Most houses have similar setbacks and are on lots with mature landscaping.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries Chuckatuck was a crossroads trading center and there are several early structures with various typical plan types remaining from this period. The Saunders House (133-123) at 133 King's Highway and the Godwin-Knight House (113-118, National Register) at 140 King's Highway were built between 1780 and 1820. The Sanders House was originally a 1 1/2 story dwelling with a side-passage, double-pile plan with two exterior end chimneys. In 1927 it was extensively remolded and most of its outbuildings date from that period as well. The Godwin-Knight House, boyhood home of former Virginia Governor Mills Godwin, began as a 2 1/2-story frame dwelling with a typical Tidewater side-passage, double-pile plan with two exterior end chimneys. At the turn of the century the residence was updated in the then popular Queen Anne style with a new corner turret, wrap-around front porch, and large dormer balcony. The property retains its extensive collection of outbuildings including an early frame barn and kitchen (now a garage) as well as the turn-of-the-century generator house, brick smokehouse, and summer kitchen, Few other properties in the district retain such examples of domestic outbuildings.

The Howell House (133-119) at 132 King's Highway and the Cannon House (133-120) at 120 King's Highway were built in the early part of the nineteenth century. While both dwellings are Federal style, 2 1/2-story, three-bay buildings, the Cannon House has a front gable and a central entry portico. Its unusual plan is composed of a full-width entry hall with its staircase placed in the middle of the interior wall behind which are two large connecting parlors, each with a fireplace on the north rear wall. The Howell House has a typical side-passage, double-pile plan with two exterior end chimneys on the east side. The house has seen extensive remodelings throughout the years and the full-width porch probably dates from this century.

As the community grew in the mid-nineteenth century a Methodist church was erected on King's Highway. It was rebuilt to its present form in 1893 and is known as the Wesley Chapel United Methodist Church (133-110). The main block of the frame church is a classical form with a front, pedimented gable containing a large lunette window. Other elements include a corner, three-story, square steeple with a steeply pitched hipped roof and a rear apse. A two-story, hip-roofed fellowship hall is a recent addition to the east side of the church.

While all of the small-scaled vernacular structures of the early settlement era have long since disappeared, Chuckatuck has several vernacular dwellings from the early twentieth century.

An example of a vernacular I-house with a central hall plan type can be found at 172 King's Highway (133-114). This frame structure has two stories, three bays, and a gable roof. The vernacular porch has Roman Doric columns and the house has exposed rafters and two interior corbeled flues. Another example can be found at 200 King's Highway (133-112). This frame 1 1/2-story, three-bay dwelling has a cross-gable roof and a full-width porch with Roman Doric columns and exposed rafters.

Several vernacular Queen Anne houses were also built between 1890 and 1920. The W. C. Moore House (133-124) on King's Highway consists of a traditional side-passage, double-pile plan within a rectangular form capped by a gable roof. Its Queen Anne features are simply attached to this basic form and include a wraparound porch and a second-story, front projecting tower bay. This element has an unusual steeple-like hipped roof. Another vernacular Queen Anne house located at 152 King's Highway (133-117) also exhibits simple forms with Victorian era decoration. The dwelling has a cross gable roof with a projecting gable end facade containing a side-passage plan. The orderly front elevation contains a tripartite decorate gable window, a pierced bargeboard, and a wraparound front porch. Neither of these examples reflects the sophisticated Queen Anne designs found in more urban areas and even as close as neighboring Smithfield.

Another growth period in Chuckatuck was during the early to mid-twentieth century. The surrounding agricultural base which was expanding with mechanization, and Nansemond County's consolidated school complexes in the 1920s (one of which was located in Chuckatuck), both affected the village. As more jobs were created, new housing was built during this era. The architectural forms and styles continued to break from traditional earlier Tidewater examples and reflected new national building tastes found in magazines and catalogues of the period.

The result in Chuckatuck was the building of several examples of the new American Foursquare, Bungalow, and Colonial Revival styles. Generally the Foursquares as demonstrated in the dwelling at 5968 Godwin Boulevard (133-138), are two-story, three-bay, square-proportioned frame structures with hipped roofs and one-story, front porches. Most of the Bungalows are 1 1/2-story, three-bay structures with gable roofs (and often gable fronts). Front porches are incorporated frequently under the main roof structure. A simple example of this style can be found at 260 King's Highway (133-129). Several of these small bungalows were constructed in the early twentieth century by the Lone Star Cement Company to house their employees. A larger bungalow is the original example at 153 King's Highway, which has a shed-roofed porch supported by square columns resting on brick bases. It also has the bungalow trademark of a large shed-roofed dormer above the front porch.

The Colonial Revival-styled residences reflect back loosely to earlier Tidewater forms and for the most part are characterized by symmetrical facades, gable roofs, and small-paned windows. One of the larger Colonial Revival houses was built for former Governor of Virginia Mills Godwin at 161 King's Highway (133-108). This two-story, brick structure has a central hall-plan, three bays, a gable roof, and a semicircular classical portico. A frame Colonial Revival-styled dwelling with similar features was constructed on the lot at 141 King's Highway (133-107). This house also has two stories, three bays, a gable roof, and a classically inspired entry porch with an arched pediment and molded cornice.

There are several contributing commercial buildings within the boundaries of the Chuckatuck Historic District. The Gwaltney Store (133-70), located on the corner of Kings Highway and Godwin Boulevard was built originally as a dwelling in the early nineteenth century and later converted into a store. It is a two-story, frame building with a tall rear chimney, arched attic window, shed-roofed porch with a scalloped cornice, and a two-story addition. This building is an early and rare example of a converted dwelling to a store. The frame garage/workshop located at 6019 Godwin Boulevard (133-135), was constructed between 1900 and 1925. This building has a false front, triple front window, two front entrances, and a shed-roofed hood across the facade.

BUILDING INVENTORY
(* indicates noncontributing properties)

Godwin Boulevard

5968 Godwin Blvd.
133-138: Residential; ca. 1910-1930; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, hipped roof; vernacular porch; end flue; American Foursquare.
-Frame garage.

5988 Godwin Blvd.
133-675: Residential; ca. 1920-1940; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 story; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; vernacular porch; vernacular bungalow dwelling.
-Frame shed.

5989 Godwin Blvd.
133-137: Residential; ca. 1910-1925; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories; 2-bay, asymmetrical facade; composition shingle, hipped roof; Colonial Revival portico with arched gable and plain porch; bay window; end flues; enclosed south porch; vernacular.
*noncontributing concrete block garage.

5990 Godwin Blvd.
*Residential; ca. 1945-1960; 1 1/2 stories; brick dwelling; noncontributing.

5996 Godwin Blvd., Gwaltney Store
133-70: Residential; 1810-1840; converted from dwelling to a store later in nineteenth century; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories; 4-bay, gable front facade; composition shingle, front gable roof; shed-roofed front overhang with a scalloped cornice that is supported by square posts; large display windows; tall, rear, corbeled chimney; 2-story side addition; Federal.

5999 Godwin Blvd., Spady House
133-35: Residential; ca. 1820-1840; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; 2 south end chimneys; sawn balustrade; double-door front entrance; shed-roofed porch with square posts; Federal.

6019 Godwin Blvd.
133-135: Commercial; ca. 1900-1925; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 story; 5-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal gable roof; shed roof supported by plain trusses across front; parapet; 2-bay rear addition; vernacular commercial.

6021 Godwin Blvd.
133-627: Residential; ca. 1920-1940; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; vernacular porch; large front shed dormer; exterior end flue; Bungalow cottage.

6023 Godwin Blvd.
133-657: Residential; ca. 1920-1940; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal gable roof; vernacular Bungalow porch; front gable dormer with 3 windows; central flue; 1-story rear addition; vernacular Bungalow.
*noncontributing concrete block garage.

King's Highway

109 King's Highway, Chuckatuck Post Office
*Post Office; ca. 1970-1980; 1-story, brick building; noncontributing.

115 King's Highway, W. C. Moore House
133-124: Residential; ca. 1908; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories; 2-bay, asymmetrical facade; slate gable roof with cross gable; wraparound porch with Ionic columns; arched window in gable; west second-story tower with kicked and pointed roof; vernacular Queen Anne; Moore ran a general store on the site of the present post office.
-Frame kitchen.
-Frame smokehouse.

120 King's Highway, Cannon House
133-120: Residential; ca. 1825-1850; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 1/2 stories; 3-bay; raised basement; 2 north shouldered chimneys; remodeled south entrance porch and east porch; transom and sidelights on south entrance; second-level entrance has sidelights; Federal.

132 King's Highway, Howell House
133-119: Residential; ca. 1810-1830; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 1/2 stories, 3-bay facade; remodeled south porch; east shouldered corbeled chimneys; Federal.
-Frame smokehouse.

133 King's Highway, Saunders House
133-123: Residential; ca. 1780-1820; remodeled ca. 1920-1930; wood frame with beaded weatherboard; 1 1/2 stories; 5-bay, symmetrical facade; elaborately detailed wraparound porch with turned posts and newels; 2 shouldered end chimneys; 2 gabled dormers; 1 large shed dormer; northwest carport connected to the porch; vernacular.
-Frame garage.
-Wood shed.
-Smokehouse.
-Frame building containing gardener's house/kitchen/maid's quarters.

140 King's Highway, Godwin-Knight House
133-118: Residential; ca. 1780-1920; remodeled around 1890-1900; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 1/2 stories; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; wraparound porch on brick piers with Doric columns and turned balustrade; southeast circular tower clad in various shaped shingles with diamond patterned overlay at the top; arched colored glass windows; dentiled cornice; Federal and Queen Anne. Boyhood home of Mills Godwin former Governor of Virginia. Listed individually on the National Register.
-Brick smokehouse.
-Frame summer kitchen.
-Chicken house.
-Chicken house.
-Woodshed/Delco House.
-Garage.
-Barn.
-Well.

141 King's Highway

133-107: Residential; ca. 1933; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gabled roof; Colonial Revival porch with molded cornice and arched pediment; central flue; side and rear porches; Colonial Revival; built for principal of Chuckatuck High School.
-Frame garage.

152 King's Highway
133-117: Residential; ca. 1890-1915; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 1/2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; decorated vernacular wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters and cornice with dentils; tripartite window with decorative pedimented surround with dentils; sidelights and transom; vernacular Queen Anne. Built for Gilliam Family.

153 King's Highway
133-109: Residential; ca. 1915-1930; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; Bungalow porch; decorative roof trusses; tall corbeled end flue; Bungalow.
*noncontributing concrete block garage.

160 King's Highway, Gilliam House
133-116: Residential; ca. 1901; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, pyramidal roof; wraparound porch with Roman Doric columns; corbeled flue; front door has oval beveled glass with sidelights and transom; American Foursquare.

161 King's Highway
133-108: Residential; ca. 1930-1940; all stretcher bond brick; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; semicircular classical portico with Ionic columns; dentiled entry with pilasters; 1-story wings; Colonial Revival. Built for Mills Godwin, former Governor of Virginia.
-Brick garage.

168 King's Highway
*Residential; ca. 1950-1970; 1-story, brick dwelling; noncontributing.

172 King's Highway
133-114: Residential; ca. 1900-1920; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; screened vernacular porch; 2 interior corbeled flues; exposed rafter ends.
-Vernacular frame garage.

176 King's Highway
133-113: Residential; ca. 1900-1925; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; composition shingle, hipped roof; vernacular porch with Roman Doric columns; corbeled interior flue; American Foursquare.
-Shed-roofed garage.

200 King's Highway
133-112: Residential; ca. 1900-1920; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; vernacular porch with exposed rafters; corbeled flue; 3 windows in cross gable; exposed rafters; vernacular.

202 King's Highway, W.G. Saunder's House
133-111: Residential; ca. 1910-1925; wood frame with artificial siding; 2 stories; 4-bay, asymmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; remodeled classical porch; shed-roofed ell; shouldered end chimney; half lunettes in the gabled ends; vernacular Colonial Revival. Later used as a parsonage for Oakland Christian Church until sold in 1972.
-Frame garage.
-Log corncrib.

King's Highway, Wesley Chapel United Methodist Church
133-110: Church; ca. 1850; remodeled ca. 1893; 1 story; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; central gable pierced by a fanlight; 2 projecting bays; steeple with a kicked, hipped roof and shaped shingles; scrolled cornice brackets;

Victorian double doors with stained glass transom; vernacular with classical influences. Recent large, 3-bay, hip-roofed frame addition to east side.

240 King's Highway, Bank House
133-125: Residential; ca. 1925-1945; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; metal gambrel roof; decorative brick pattern on flues; 2 narrow second-story windows; front entrance has classical pilasters and sidelights; Colonial Revival.
-Frame garage.

248 King's Highway, Jones House
133-126: Residential; ca. 1920-1930; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; metal gable roof; vernacular porch enclosed with weatherboard and screening; central flue; large front dormer; vernacular.
-Shed-roofed garage.

256 King's Highway
133-127: Residential; ca. 1920-1930; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal gable roof; Bungalow porch; corbeled flue; exposed rafter ends; Bungalow. Reportedly built for Lone Star Cement Co. as employee housing.
-Lean-to garage.

260 King's Highway
133-129: Residential; ca. 1915-1930; wood frame with artificial siding; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; metal gable roof; remodeled front-gable porch; central flue; vernacular Bungalow. Reportedly built for Lone Star Cement Co. as employee housing.
-Lean-to garage connected with garage at 264 Kings Highway.

264 King's Highway
133-128: Residential; ca. 1920-1930; wood frame with asbestos shingles; 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; metal gable roof; vernacular porch with tapered square columns; corbeled interior flues; 1-story rear addition; vernacular Bungalow. Reportedly built for Lone Star Cement Co. as employee housing.
-Lean-to garage connected with garage at 264 Kings Highway.

272 King's Highway
*Residential; ca. 1950-1960; 1-story, frame dwelling; noncontributing.

282 King's Highway
133-130: Residential; ca. 1915-1930; wood frame with asbestos shingles; 1 story; 3-bay, symmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; vernacular Bungalow screened porch with front gable; wide overhang with decorative brackets; shouldered end chimney; Bungalow. Reportedly built for Lone Star Cement Co. as employee housing.
-Frame garage.

Meadowlot Lane

6017 Meadowlot Lane, Brock House
133-121: Residential; ca. 1820-1850; remodeled ca. 1930; wood frame with weatherboard; 1 1/2 stories; 2-bay, asymmetrical facade; composition shingle, gable roof; retains some original beaded siding; flue; east and west gable-roofed wings; rear addition; vernacular Tidewater. Buildings were originally part of farm complex of 120 Kings Highway.
-Post-and-beam smokehouse.

6027-6029 Meadowlot Lane

133-122: Barn for 120 King's Highway (now used as an apartment building); ca. 1900-1925; wood frame with weatherboard; 2 stories; 5-bay, asymmetrical facade; metal gable roof; vernacular porch; shouldered chimneys; picture windows; 1-story rear addition; Colonial Revival remodeling.
-Sawn log corncrib with apartment addition.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

__ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

__ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_x_ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

__ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

__ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

__ B removed from its original location.

__ C a birthplace or a grave.

__ D a cemetery.

__ E a reconstructed building, object,or structure.

__ F a commemorative property.

__ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance **1780-1944**

Significant Dates **N/A**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **unknown**

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
__ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
__ previously listed in the National Register
__ previously determined eligible by the National Register
__ designated a National Historic Landmark
__ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
__ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
__ Other State agency
__ Federal agency
__ Local government
__ University
__ Other
Name of repository: _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Chuckatuck is one of the oldest communities in former Nansemond County, now the city of Suffolk. This settlement developed by the mid-seventeenth century, supported by the growing agricultural economy of the surrounding plantations. Located in the northern part of the county, Chuckatuck had both excellent water and land transportation, contributing to its growth as a commercial center. The community grew slowly until the early twentieth century, when several larger businesses and a consolidated school were established. Architecturally the village has a mixture of several late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century dwellings reflecting Tidewater regional influences, as well a variety of turn-of-the-century and early twentieth-century buildings following national styles. The result is a cohesive grouping of these residences with several commercial buildings along the crossroads of Godwin Boulevard and King's Highway.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Chuckatuck, one of the earliest settlements in the former Nansemond County is a hamlet on State Highway 10/32, midway between the old city of Suffolk and the town of Smithfield. It is located in the northern part of the former county, at the headwaters of Chuckatuck Creek, a major local waterway, which empties into Hampton Roads at the mouth of the James. The name Chuckatuck is of Indian origin and means crooked creek.[1]

The earliest references to a settlement here came from the records kept by George Fox, a founder and leader of the Quaker faith. Fox traveled through this area in 1672 and founded a Quaker meeting in this community. The Quaker congregation kept excellent records of its meetings and other historical events occurring in this settlement. These records provide some of the best documentation of the early history of Chuckatuck.[2]

Many planters settled in the fertile farmlands of northern Nansemond County, around the village of Chuckatuck, preferring this land over the more swampy parcels in the southern part of the county. The river offered good transportation facilities for their farm products. Early settlers grew a variety of subsistence crops, but tobacco soon became a major cash crop in the county. By the early nineteenth century, Chuckatuck had become an important center of local trade in the northern part of the county, due both to its access to water transportation, along the Chuckatuck and Nansemond Rivers, and to its setting along the Suffolk-Smithfield Highway.[3]

Many of the early residents in Chuckatuck belonged to the Church of England. Around 1642, the county was divided into three separate parishes. The West Parish was known as Chuckatuck, and its first church was built about one mile east of the village of Chuckatuck in 1643. The present church building, the third on this site, was constructed in 1756. The church was well attended, and by 1779 the congregation had added two small galleries to accommodate its growing numbers. Abandoned after the Revolutionary War, the church was repaired and returned to service by 1826.[4]

Although the Revolutionary War brought considerable military activity to the neighboring Tidewater ports, there were no battles fought in the area of Chuckatuck. General Benedict Arnold brought his British troops through the village on his way to Portsmouth followed by

American troops. At one time during the war American troops set up camp in the community. Lord Cornwallis and his army passed through in 1781.[5]

Chuckatuck continued to grow slowly throughout the antebellum period. By the eve of the Civil War, the community had a new church, the Wesley Chapel United Methodist Church, on Kings Highway. In 1855 the Chuckatuck Male and Female Institute opened, making Chuckatuck an educational center as well. The Institute became a boarding school for women in 1857. The primary classes at the school included mathematics, reading, writing, grammar, geography, and composition. This curriculum was supplemented by classes in piano, guitar, vocal music, painting, and needlework.[6]

Because of its important location near major water transportation, Chuckatuck saw more action during the Civil War than many other parts of the county, but this activity was still minimal. Baker's cavalry set up a principal outpost at Chuckatuck where they were able to patrol the Nansemond River area. On 22 April 1863, a small skirmish broke out at Chuckatuck initiated by the Federals against the Confederate defenses when a Lieutenant Cushing went to the village to rescue some of his sailors.[7]

Farming continued to be important to the area's economy after the war. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many of the farms were divided among the owner's heirs. The depletion of the area soils and the loss of slave labor contributed to the abandonment of tobacco cultivation. After the Civil War, corn and cotton became the leading crops. Agricultural labor was provided by tenant farmers and hired labor.[8]

Chuckatuck still continued to be an important local trading center for the area. By 1897, the village had a post office, two carpenters, a wagon builder, a corn and flour mill, and Crumpler's Hotel. In the early twentieth century, the county selected Chuckatuck as the location for one of its new consolidated school complexes, which was built along Godwin Boulevard at the south end of the community. The Chuckatuck school complex consisted of four buildings, including a two-story brick elementary school built between 1890 and 1900, and an early twentieth century high school, gymnasium, and cafeteria. Due to a number of noncontributing buildings located between the school complex and the southern boundary of the district, the school buildings were not included in the historic district.

Chuckatuck experienced significant growth in the early twentieth century. By 1928 Chuckatuck boasted a cement company, a large grist mill, a lumber manufacturing plant, woodworking and blacksmith shops, a hydro-electric plant and later a pork-packing plant. The Portland Cement Company mined the rich marl beds in and around Chuckatuck and used the product to manufacture cement. The hydro-electric plant provided power for a light plant for the town, for grinding corn at the mill, and for operating the ice plant. By 1930, the town had a population of two hundred residents. They were served by four churches -- Methodist, Christian, Episcopal, and Baptist -- and a Masonic lodge.[9]

Chuckatuck's three general stores provided supplies for the local farmers. Of the three, only the Lafayette Gwaltney store still exists; it is located at the main community intersection of Godwin Boulevard and Kings Highway. Originally called the George Britten store, it was later bought and run by a Mr. Jones until 1929 when Gwaltney bought it. Gwaltney ran the store for over fifty years selling gas, groceries, and general store items. [10]

Throughout the twentieth century, peanuts, corn, wheat, and livestock have been the major farm products in the surrounding countryside. Farmers shipped peanuts and wheat to Suffolk and corn for feed for the hog butchering and processing business around Smithfield. Other agricultural products were sent by truck to Norfolk for distribution and processing. In the 1940s, vegetables became an important cash crop; these were shipped to Norfolk by boat and later by trucks to be sold in local markets and sent on to other cities.

Chuckatuck's most famous son is Mills Edwin Godwin, Jr., twice governor of Virginia. Godwin is the grandson of B. W. Godwin, a prominent member of the community and owner of the lumber company, ice plant, and grist mill. Mills Godwin was born on Holladay Point Farm in Nansemond County in 1914, but he grew up in a house on Kings Highway in Chuckatuck. The Godwin house began as a Federal, side-hall dwelling owned by the Webb family. The Godwins purchased the dwelling in the 1890s and remodeled it to its present Queen Anne appearance. Mills Godwin attended the University of Virginia, where he earned a law degree in 1938, and then he returned to Chuckatuck to live in the family home and practice law in Suffolk. Godwin became the Assistant Commonwealth Attorney in 1942. He was the sixty-sixth and the sixty-eighth governor of Virginia and the only individual in the history of the Commonwealth to serve two terms as governor in the state.[11]

Today Chuckatuck retains much of its building fabric, although recent automobile-oriented businesses and their related parking needs have begun to detract somewhat from the historic character of the village. Current residential growth on neighboring waterways and surrounding farm land will result in continuing development pressures on Chuckatuck, as will the recently opened nearby U. S. Interstate 664 bridge to Newport News.

ENDNOTES

1. R. Moore Williams and John E. Martin, *Nansemond County and Suffolk, Virginia: History and Geography*, (Suffolk, Virginia: Chamber of Commerce of Suffolk, Virginia, 1928), p. 8.

2. Kermit Hobbs and William A. Pacquette, *Suffolk: A Pictorial History*, (Norfolk/Virginia Beach: The Donning Company Publishers, 1987), p. 154; Emma Spady, "The Chuckatuck People," (Unpublished manuscript, 1980), p. 2; W., E. MacClenney, "A History of Suffolk Virginia," in Nansemond River Power Squadron, "Flag Day 1986," (Suffolk , Virginia: 1986, MacClenney history dating to 1930), p. 17.

3. Williams and Martin, p. 8.

4. Spady, p. 2; Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, "National Register Nomination for St. John's Church", (Richmond: Unpublished manuscript, August 1972), part 7; Ann H. Burton, editor, *History of Suffolk and Nansemond County, Virginia* (Suffolk, Virginia: Phelps Ideas, 1970), p.13.

5. MacClenney, p. 17.

6. Carole Contois-Maguire, *Suffolk Journal*, Vol II (Suffolk, 1988) p. 24.

7. Steven A. Cormier, *The Siege of Suffolk: The Forgotten Campaign, April 11 - May 4*, (Lynchburg, Virginia: H. E. Howard, Inc., 1989), pp. 226-8.

8. Frazier Associates, "Reconnaissance Survey Report of the Northern Section, City of Suffolk, Virginia, (Staunton, unpublished manuscript, November 1988), p. 69; Rogers Dey Wichard, ed., *The History of Lower Tidewater Virginia*, (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1959), p. 154.

9. Williams and Martin, p. 8; Hobbs and Paquette, p. 154; MacClenney, p. 17.

10. Williams and Martin, p. 8; MacClenney, p. 17.

11. Al Saunders, Telephone interview with local resident, February 26, 1992.

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Contois-Maguire, Carole. *Suffolk Journal.* 2 vols. Suffolk, Virginia: Privately printed. 1986, 1988.

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Dunn, Joseph B. *The History of Nansemond County, Virginia.* Privately printed, 1907.

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Hobbs, Kermit, and Paquette, William A. *Suffolk: A Pictorial History*, Norfolk/Virginia Beach: The Donning Company, Publishers 1987.

"Howell Has Seen Many Changes in Seventy-Plus Years as Farmer."*Suffolk, Virginia News-Herald*, 26 February 1989, p. 2E.

Jordan, M.D., William Turner. *A Record of Farms and their Owners in Lower Parish of Nansemond County, Virginia.* Suffolk, Virginia: Suffolk-Nansemond Historical Society, 1968.

MacClenny, W. E. *Flag Day, Suffolk, Virginia, June 12, 1976.* Suffolk Virginia: Nansemond River Power Squadron and Suffolk Bicentennial Commission, 1976.

"Sketchbook '91: Painting a Portrait of Suffolk" a supplement to the *Suffolk, Virginia News-Herald*, 28 August 1991.

Spady, Emma. *The Chuckatuck People.* Privately printed, 1980.

Suffolk-Nansemond Historical Society. "Information on the Churches in Suffolk Gathered by the Suffolk-Nansemond Historical Society for Exhibit on Suffolk Churches," Riddick's Folly, Suffolk, Virginia.

Suffolk-Nansemond Historical Society. "Suffolk-Nansemond Historical Society's Eleventh Annual Candlelight Tour Brochure." 6 December 1987. N.p., n.d. Morgan Memorial Library, Suffolk, Virginia.

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Williams, R. Moore, and Martin, John E. *Nansemond County and Suffolk, Virginia: History and Geography.* Suffolk, Virginia: Chamber of Commerce of Suffolk, Virginia, 1928.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References

A	18/359220/4080590
B	18/359280/4080580
C	18/359780/4080340
D	18/359760/4080340
E	18/359380/4080360
F	18/359160/4080290
G	18/359090/4080320
H	18/359040/4080400
I	18/359010/4080540
J	18/359040/4080580

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Chuckatuck Historic District is shown on the accompanying tax parcel map entitled Chuckatuck Borough - Insert 10C.

Boundary Justification

The Chuckatuck Historic District boundaries were drawn to include the commercial buildings at the intersection of King's Highway and Godwin Boulevard and the concentration of residential neighborhoods along these same roads that contain early-nineteenth to early-twentieth century residences and a church.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Chuckatuck Historic District
City of Suffolk, Virginia

Nancy Shareff of Frazier Associates, Photographer, February 1992
Negatives on file with the DHR collection at the Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia
(The above information is the same for all of the following photographs.)

Photograph 1 of 9
View of 161 Kings Highway, north and west elevations
Negative Number : 11831/21
VDHR File Number: 133-108

Photograph 2 of 9
View of 168 Kings Highway, south facade
Negative Number : 11831/20
VDHR File Number: NA

Photograph 3 of 9
View of Gwaltney Store, north and east elevations
Negative Number: 11832/10
VDHR File Number: 133-70

Photograph 4 of 9
View of Godwin Boulevard Streetscape, view facing north
Negative Number: 11832/6
VDHR File Number: NA

Photograph 5 of 9
View of Kings Highway Streetscape, view facing east
Negative Number: 11832/4
VDHR File Number: NA

Photograph 6 of 9
View of Godwin-Knight House, 140 Kings Highway, south and west elevations
Negative Number: 11832/5
VDHR File Number: 133-118

Photograph 7 of 9
View of Post Office, 109 Kings Highway, north and west elevations
Negative Number: 11831/25
VDHR File Number: NA

Photograph 8 of 9
View of 141 Kings Highway, north facade
Negative Number: 11831/24
VDHR File Number: 133-107

Photograph 9 of 9
View of W. C. Moore House, 115 Kings Highway, north and west elevations
Negative Number: 11832/1
VDHR File Number: 133-124

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __20 acres__

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	359220	4080590	2	18	359280	4080580
3	18	359780	4080340	4	18	359760	4080340

_x_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William T. Frazier/Ann McCleary/Nancy Shareff
organization Frazier Associates date July 1992
street & number 213 North Augusta Street telephone 703-886-6230
city or town Staunton state VA zip code 24401

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Chuckatuck Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VIRGINIA, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 3/10/95 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/21/95
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/06/95 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/24/95
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 95000393

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 4.7.95 DATE Entered in the National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____ DATE_____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

161 KINGS HIGHWAY
CHUCKATUCK HISTORIC DISTRICT
CITY OF SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA

PHOTO 1 of 9

168 KINGS HIGHWAY
CHUCKATUCK HISTORIC DISTRICT
CITY OF SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA

PHOTO 2 of 9

BOSTONBUT 6.69
TRINES 5.99
DELMONTE STEAK 42¢
CATDOG FOOD
PROPANE
PROPANE

#3

GWALTNEY STORE - GODWIN BLVD
CHUCKATUCK HISTORIC DISTRICT
CITY OF SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA

PHOTO 3 of 9

#14

GODWIN BLVD STREETSCAPE
CHUCKATUCK HISTORIC DISTRICT
CITY OF SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA

PHOTO 4 of 9

KINGS HIGHWAY STREETSCAPE
CHUCKATUCK HISTORIC DISTRICT
CITY OF SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA

PHOTO 5 of 9

#6 GODWIN-KNIGHT HOUSE
140 KINGS HIGHWAY
CHUCKATUCK HISTORIC DISTRICT
CITY OF SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA

PHOTO 6 of 9

UNITED STATES
CHUCKATUCK, VIRGINIA
109
PARKING
ZVL-431
TMW-305

CHUCKATUCK POST OFFICE - NON CONTRIBUTING
109 KINGS HIGHWAY
CHUCKATUCK HISTORIC DISTRICT
CITY OF SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA

PHOTO 7 of 9

141

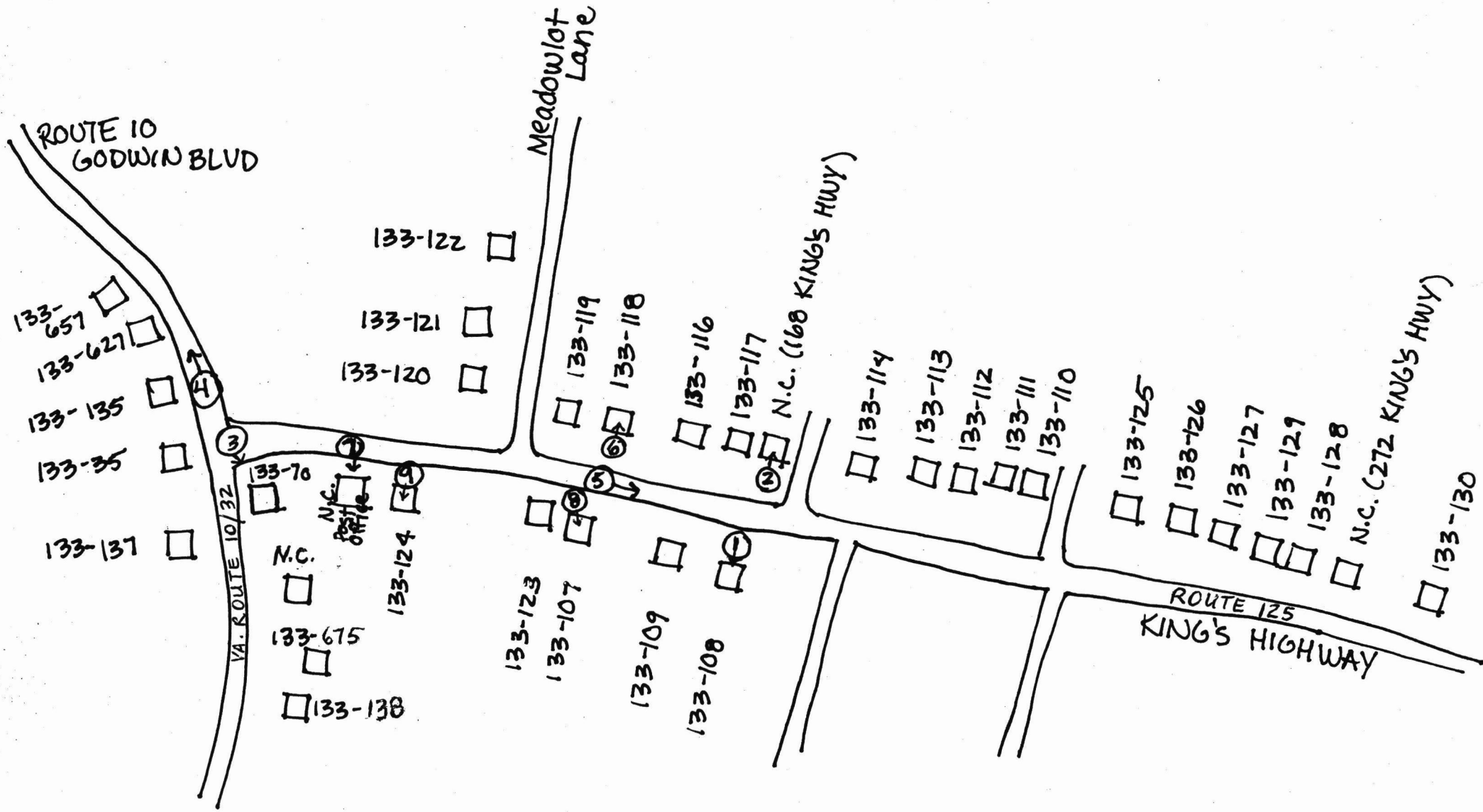
141 KINGS HIGHWAY
CHUCKATUCK HISTORIC DISTRICT
CITY OF SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA

PHOTO 8 of 9

Moore House - 115 Kings Highway
#9 Chuckatuck Historic District
City of Suffolk, Virginia

115 Kings Highway

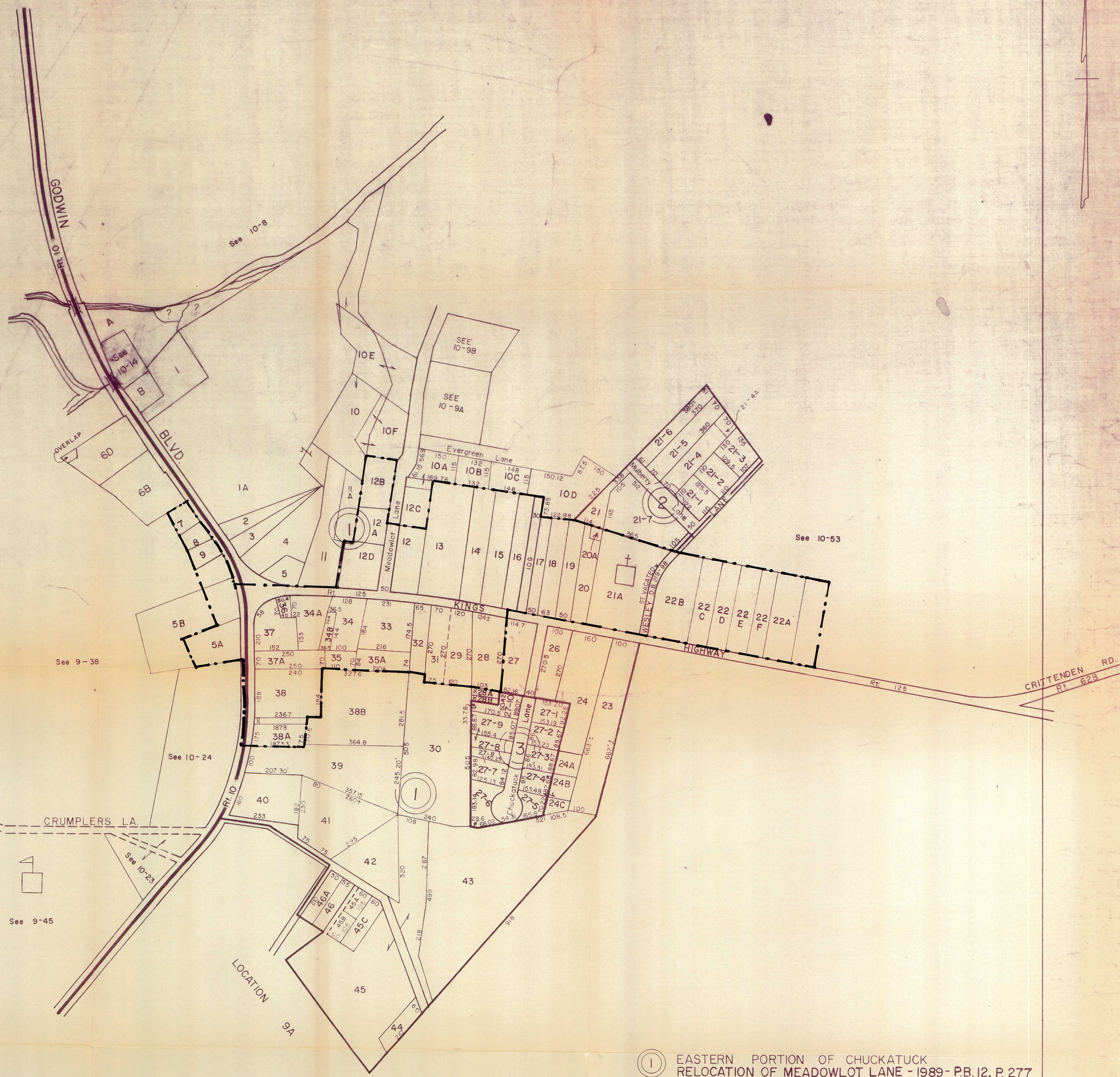
Photo 9 of 9



CHUCKATUCK HISTORIC DISTRICT
City of Suffolk, Virginia

SCALE: 1"=150' (APPROX.)

NOTE:
CIRCLED NUMBERS INDICATE VIEWS OF PHOTOGRAPHS



(1) EASTERN PORTION OF CHUCKATUCK RELOCATION OF MEADOWLOT LANE - 1989 - P.B. 12, P. 277

(3) MYRTLE COURT – P.B. 9, PG. 41

(2) NO RECORDED PLAT

CHUCKATUCK HISTORIC DISTRICT

REVISED JUNE 1960, 1/66, 10/75

SCALE IN FEET
200 0 200 400 600 800

CHUCKATUCK BOROUGH

INSERT 10C

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

CHUCKATUCK QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5657 I NW (SMITHFIELD)
5757 IV NW (NEWPORT NEWS SOUTH)
5657 I NE (BENNS CHURCH)
BENNS CHURCH 4.4 MI.
3.3 MI. TO U.S. 17
1.1 MI. TO U.S. 17
SHOULDERS HILL 1.7 MI.
PORTSMOUTH (VIA U.S. 58) 8 MI.
5657 I SW (WINDSOR)
WINDSOR 6 MI.
WAKEFIELD 24 MI.
WINDSOR 7 MI.
BOWERS HILL 4.9 MI.
PORTSMOUTH (U.S. 17) 11 MI.
(BOWERS HILL) 5757 IV SW
(BUCKHORN) 5657 II NW
(SUFFOLK) 5657 II NE
SUFFOLK 1.5 MI.
SUFFOLK 3.4 MI.
FRANKLIN (VIA U.S. 58) 26 MI.
SUFFOLK 3.2 MI.
(LAKE DRUMMOND NW) 5757 III NW

76°37'30" 2 550 000 FEET 356 357 358 35' 360 361 362 32'30" 364 2 580 000 FEET 366 76°30'
36°45' 160 000 FEET 4069000m N. 4070 4071 4072 4073 47'30" 4074 4076 4077 4078 50' 4079 4080 4081 200 000 FEET 36°52'30"
4082000m N. 3560000m E.

Chuckatuck Creek
Godwins Millpond
Chuckatuck
Wesley Ch
High Sch
Cem
Oakland
Sanctity Ch
BM 71
Grave
Sand and Clay Pit
Dailey Store
Gloversville
St Johns Ch
Sandy Bottom
Diamond Grove Ch
Campbell Creek
Paxton Pt
Wilkerson Landing
Tidal Flat
Light
Newmans Pt
Nansemond Shores
Godwin Nau
Briars Pocosin
PIPELINE
Tidal Flat
Olds Cove
Odom
Sand
RIVER
Phillips
Light
Wills Island
Ferry Pt
Nan
Wills Cove
Bennett Harbor
BM 20
Tidal Flat
PIPELINE
Water Tank
Lobo
Light
Tidal Flat
Gravel Pit
John Yeates High Sch
NANSEMOND
Sleepy Hole Pt
Sleepy
Golf Course
Little Zion Ch
Sleepy Hole
Little Zion Cem
Bennett Corner
Hollidays Pt
KINGS HIGHWAY BRIDGE
Cedar Creek
Tidal Flat
Light
Shackley Island
Shackley
BM 66
Glebe Point
Light
Tidal Flat
Glebe
NANSEMOND NAT WILDLIFE REFUGE
Tidal Flat
Trotman Wharf
Trot
Nenita
Water Tank
US NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION
Wilroy Cove
NNWR
Oyster House
NNWR
Dumpling Island
Wilroy Swamp
Creek
Cross Swamp
Radio Tower (WAVY TV)
Trailer Park
Beech Grove Ch
Driver
BM
Ebenezer Ch
AQUEDUCT
Reclaimed Strip mine
Baileytown
Star Creek
Beamon
UPTON LANE
Mintonville Point
Gregory
Tidal Flat
Reid
Knob Hill
Sack
Reids Ferry
BM
WESTERN BRANCH
NANSEMOND
Sack Point
Abraham Point
Wilroy
Round
Brock Point
Fort
Marina
Sandpit
Pumping Sta
Red Top
Substation
Storage Bins
PIPELINE
Miners Neck
BRANCH
NORMAL POOL ELEV 19
Russell Point
AQUEDUCT
NORMAL POOL ELEV 25
LAKE PRINCE
RESERVOIR
PIPELINES
Cem
Rose of Sharon Ch
Canaan Ch
Canaan Cem
Thompson Landing
Tree
Cedar Lake
GREAT DISMAL SWAMP
Nansemond
Grave
Oliver
Pinner
Burnetts
Burnetts Mill Cr
Trailer Park
Beamon Pond
PIPELINES
GREAT DISMAL SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
BM 19
Kings Fork
Mt Zion Sch
Trailer Park
Drive-in Theater
Radio Tower
Sadler Land
Sadler Heights
Radio Tower
BM 46
Murphy Pond
Palmyra
Elephant Fork
Obici Memorial Hospital
Holly Lawn Cem
Radio Tower (WLPM)
Willowbrook
Wilroy Cem
LAKE MEADE
NORMAL POOL ELEV 14
Muskrat Bluff
NSP

Chuckatuck Historic District
Suffolk, Virginia
A 18/359220/4080590
B 18/359280/4080580
C 18/359780/4080340
D 18/359760/4080340
E 18/359380/4080360
F 18/359160/4080290
G 18/359090/4080320
H 18/359040/4080400
I 18/359010/4080540
J 18/359040/4080580

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1965
Supersedes Army Map Service map dated 1944

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 529 (1965)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 11 meters south and 30 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

MN GN
9½° 169 MILS
0°56' 17 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1990 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Contours in strip mine areas may not accurately represent present topography

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 3.0 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route — State Route

VIRGINIA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1988 and other sources. This information not field checked
Map edited 1990

Light purple tint indicates reclaimed strip mine areas

CHUCKATUCK, VA.
36076-G5-TF-024

1965
PHOTOREVISED 1990
DMA 5657 I SE—SERIES V834

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1990

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

H. Alexander Wise, Jr., Director

221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Department of Historic Resources

July 11, 1994

John S. Sorenson, Federal Preservation Officer
United States Postal Service, Room 4320
Customer Services Facilities
475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
Washington, DC 20260-6428

RE: Chuckatuck Historic District, City of Suffolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. Sorenson:

We are pleased to inform you that the Chuckatuck Historic District, City of Suffolk, Virginia, in which the United States Post Office (Chuckatuck) is located, will be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated.

Listing in the National Register provides the following benefits to federally owned historic properties:

-Consideration in the planning for federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment on projects affecting such properties.

-Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located, in accordance with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977.

If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to Alexander Wise, Director, State Historic Preservation Office.

Sincerely yours,

James Christian Hill

James Christian Hill, National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosure

TELEPHONE: (804) 786-3143 TDD: (804) 786-1934 FAX: (804) 225-4261

An Equal Opportunity Agency

UNITED STATES
POSTAL SERVICE

August 1, 1994

Mr. James Christian Hill
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Dear Mr. Hiil:

This is in response to your recent letter concerning the proposed nomination of the Chuckatuck Historic District in the City of Suffolk. The U.S. Post Office, 109 King's Highway, is a non-contributing building to the district.

As Federal Preservation Officer for the Postal Service, there is no objection to inclusion of this post office as part of the district. Please call me at 202 268-3107 if you have any questions concerning this matter.

I appreciate the opportunity of responding to this request.

Sincerely,

John S. Sorenson
Federal Preservation Officer

475 L'Enfant Plaza SW
Washington DC 20260

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

H. Alexander Wise, Jr., Director

221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Department of Historic Resources

RECEIVED 413
MAR 10 1995
INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

March 3, 1995

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register
National Park Service
800 North Capitol Street
Washington, DC 20001

RE: **Chuckatuck Historic District, City of Suffolk, Virginia**

Dear Ms. Shull:

The enclosed nomination, Chuckatuck Historic District, City of Suffolk, Virginia, is submitted for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This nomination has been considered by the State Review Board and there have been no owner objections received.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

James Christian Hill

James Christian Hill
National Register Coordinator

Enclosure

TELEPHONE: (804) 786-3143 TDD: (804) 786-1934 FAX: (804) 225-4261

An Equal Opportunity Agency